



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 33

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of August. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of The Rio News.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—It is now said that President Brizauriz is completely re-established.

—Much opposition has arisen in Chili to the candidacy of Sr. Pedro Montt for the presidency.

—The vicinista and sentimental parties have united to promote the candidacy of Sr. Lazcano for the presidency of Chili.

—The public mind in Chili (that is to say, the press) is considerably agitated over the new war material purchased by Argentina.

—Bolivia continues to insist at Santiago on the cession of a port on the Pacific coast, as promised by Chili at the conclusion of the last war.

—The news that Peru had conceded a port to the United States in return for commercial concessions, is said to have created a sensation in Chili, especially in political circles.

—In view of the resolution to enforce obligatory military service, the number of generals and colonels in Chili is to be increased. The whole landscape is to be dotted with brass buttons.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 6th says that General Körner is a passenger on the S.S. Liguria and that the same steamer had a large cargo of armament for Chili purchased in Europe by that officer.

—A Santiago telegram of the 7th says that General Körner has purchased armament in Europe sufficient to counterbalance that which Argentina has recently purchased. This is a very exciting rivalry, especially for the citizens who have to pay for it.

—The Compañía del Ferrocarril Uruguayo de Valparaíso, which is the successor of the old company of the same name, has been declared legally incorporated. The registered capital of the new concern is 1,200,000 dols., in shares of 100 dols. each.—Chilian Times.

—A Santiago telegram of the 7th inst. says that General Körner had purchased in Europe 395 carbines, 299 machine guns, 175,000 Mauser rifles, 27,575 revolvers, 29,000 lances, 52,300 sabres, 12,500 swords, 105,000 bayonets, 85,000 cartridges, 55,500 shells, 18,500 shrapnel projectiles, 2,000 revolver cartridges, and 1,000 ammunition wagons. What munition!

—The chamber of deputies is holding secret evening sittings for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the relations of this country and the Argentine republic. A lot of sensational rubbish is being spoken and printed with respect to encroachments by Argentina in Chilian territory, and the end of the wearisome discussion in the house will be the adoption of a resolution to proceed with order of the day.—Chilian Times, June 27.

—Although nearly a month has sped since the assembling of Congress in ordinary session, absolutely nothing in the shape of legislation, useful or otherwise, has been accomplished. Both chambers are buried deep in the discussion of election petitions, and at the present rate of progress, or rather of no progress, there is no telling when the houses will be properly constituted. This far, the surface only of the election questions has been scratched.—Chilian Times, June 27.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Bolivian expedition under General Montes left Mopivi 28th July for the Rio Acre district.

—There has been no alteration in the sanitary state of Asunción, no new cases of the alleged plague having appeared.

—The Argentine office of lands and colonies has received during this year \$1,050,000 m/n for the rent and purchase money of public lands.

—An Asunción telegram of the 10th says a decree would be issued on Monday (yesterday) announcing the last outbreak of bubonic pest to be extinct.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 8th says that bulletins have been posted on the street corners threatening the newspapers with dynamite that censure the anarchists for celebrating the assassination of King Humbert.

—According to a recent statement the export of frozen sheep from Argentina to Great Britain during the last five years has been: 1,131,274 in 1890, 1,140,122 in 1890, 1,232,824 in 1898, 918,111 in 1897 and 953,088 in 1896.

—It is said that the Rev. Mr. Richards, chaplain of the British cruiser Albatross will succeed Bishop Stirling as Bishop of the Falklands. Mr. Richards is an impressive speaker and very energetic. He knows this country well and is very popular among both British and Argentines.—B. A. Herald.

—Negotiations are on foot between the Argentine and Brazilian authorities with view to the re-opening of the cattle trade with Brazilian ports. President Roca has declared that it is desirable to allow the lapse of three weeks to a month in which there shall have been no new case of foot-and-mouth disease before issuing the declaration that the country is free from that disease. It is stated that once this decree is issued, contracts will be made for the shipment of eight to ten thousand cattle per month; this should be good news for our stock breeders, and the precaution is a wise one.—Review, Buenos Aires, July 28.

—Sr. Cuestas (says the Montevideo Times, referring to the President of Uruguay), it is announced, is giving the finishing touches to a historical novel, with the title "Una Heroína Mendocina," which he has found time to write in his spare moments. It will be his first attempt in fiction, though not as an author.

—On the 18th July a great cyclone destroyed a large number of sugar plantations in the most thickly populated province of Argentina and near Morteros set fire to a group of 80 cottages. A large number of women and children in the cottages had a narrow escape. At another village 13 more ranchos were burnt.

—An epidemic of murder, or some kind of a vendetta, has broken out in the Turkish colony in Buenos Aires, which is large and constantly increasing. And the apathy of the Argentine authorities in face of these crimes affords real encouragement to them, and promises to lead to serious trouble in the future.

—The Uruguayan government has very wisely decreed a holiday for planting trees, something after the style of warbur days in the United States. This is a practical and useful holiday, and if loyally observed will result in incalculable good to the country, for forest culture not only increases the general wealth of the country but improves its climate and increases the rainfall.

—The horses shipped to South Africa from Australia cost on delivery £45, while those from Argentina cost £25, so that if care is taken to produce the right stamp of horses in good quantity, there can be no doubt that England will look to this country for at least some of its horse supplies in future. The horses shipped from England cost £35, merely for passage alone.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—At Villaguay, Argentina, a young man who belonged to the opposition party, was recently murdered by a local scoundrel. The criminal was arrested but when it was found that he was a voter for the government and the other man a member of the opposition he was released. Undersuch a regime anarchism does not inspire much horror, for it is no worse than the crimes committed by the authorities themselves. Argentina is a very good training school for maniacal anarchists.

—The lunatic past is reported to be in Paraguay and fears are entertained that Rosario will be subjected to the same abnormalities as characterised the past season. So much has been done in the way of removing slums and cleaning up the benches where fever and smallpox reign and whitewashing and plastering old fences and houses that the city is in a much better state of decency than it has been for many years. It is hoped that we shall be spared another fresh visitation.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—This morning the U. S. S. Wilmington will be dry docked in order to repair the after strut blocks which it is thought become loosened during the recent trip up river, it appears that the shaft was not broken as was reported. When seen yesterday, Lieutenant Robinson said they had a pleasant trip up the river, but they only went about half as far as was intended as the steamers coming down the river reported only ten feet of water and the Wilmington was drawing ten feet four.—B. A. Herald, July 27.

—In the River Uruguay, Uruguay, a stage coach was lost recently under rather peculiar circumstances. It was crossing the river by a bridge which itself was really below the level of the water, which seems to be the fashion with bridges in these latitudes, when it was washed away by the current. The mails, baggage and horses were lost and the coach itself entirely disappeared. The driver had a narrow shave but escaped with ducking. The passengers had all taken the precaution to cross the river in a boat.

—The national government has declared the closure of Argentine ports to live stock proceeding from French ports, on account of the arrival of twenty three hulls in the ss. "Pampa," of which seven were attacked by foot-and-mouth disease. The whole shipment will be transferred to ss Paraguay, and re-shipped to port of origin. This decree will prevent the importation of any animals which may have been brought for this country at the international live stock show in connection with the Paris exposition.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The British and German geographical societies have invited the Argentine government to cooperate in their antarctic exploration expeditions. The German expedition will leave the coast of South Africa and explore the Atlantic coast and the British party will leave that of Australia and explore the Pacific coast. The German has asked the government to make the States Island meteorological station a first class station. The British expedition will make explorations on the mainland provided the Argentine government consents to it.

—At Pilar the police have made a raid upon the post office and brought to light the details of fraud they had long suspected. The local post master is accused of taking the ink of the cancelling postmarks off stamps and putting fresh gum on them and selling them to the public. In the post office some thirty letters were found with stamps that had already been used once. A number of stamps were found waiting treatment and a large bottle of aquafortis was found with stamps in it going through the process of having the cancelling ink taken off.—B. A. Herald.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital	£ 1,500,000
Capital paid up	750,000
Reserve fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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(Cassa 108.)

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Draws on:

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 595, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital	£ 1,500,000
Realized do	900,000
Reserve fund	1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital	£ 1,000,000
Idem paid up	800,000
Reserve fund	840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1ª de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

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Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

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THE BOXERS.

BY ISAAC TAYLOR HEADLAND,
(Professor in Peking University.)

The present condition of affairs in China (¶) is the logical outcome of conditions which began more than a year ago. The provinces of Shantung and Hunan have always been the centre not only of learning and of great men, but also of secret societies, and consequently of such uprisings as that which is at present disturbing China, and especially Peking.

The society called Boxers originated many years ago and is of a twofold or perhaps a manifold character. It is partly athletic, and partly moral and religious. As an athletic association it goes under the name of the Big Knife Society (Ta Tao Hui), and as a moral or religious society under the name of Righteousness and Peace First. It is organized for the most part in the rural and village districts, and it is said by the officials, is for the mutual help and protection of the country people—help in times of famine, and protection from their enemies, and in case of necessity against oppression of avaricious officials.

During the governorship of Yü Hsien there was constant trouble arising from thieves and robbers, who were made such by the famine caused by the annual overflow of the Yellu River. This society was organized in its present form for, with the consent and protection of the government, and it is said, with his own son as a member. The Governor gave them swords and constituted them a sort of rural police, who were to protect the people against the famine brigands.

About three years ago the Roman Catholic priests, through the influence of the French Minister were given official rank corresponding to that of the various Chinese officials—Viceroy, Governor, Taotai, etc.—and it was made obligatory upon the Chinese officials, when appointed to a new or leaving an old post, to call upon or send his card to the bishop or priest, while at the same time it put into the hands of the clergy no small power when they met an official, especially in cases of litigation.

The Roman Catholic Christians were often oppressed by non-Christian members of their community, and as a result the Church appointed two of her priests to attend to no other duties except the investigation of such cases as they thought unjust before the official. The fact that they had official rank, and the other very important fact that they were foreigners, both added to their power, and they were thus able to meet the official not only on his own ground, but with the additional power of understanding foreign law. The Christians were therefore enabled to obtain justice.

But it is supposed by the Chinese that they sometimes obtained more than justice, and that the priest was more than a match for the official, and sometimes obtained a decision in favor of his clients when the decision should have been against them; however that may be, both officials and people began to develop a secret hatred for the foreigners and the Christians. It must not be hastily concluded that the priests were wrong and the Chinese right, nor at the same time is there warrant for concluding that the Chinese were wrong and the priests always right. The right and wrong of it, it is not our intention to discuss, but only to account for the present condition

of affairs. For proof that this is the true explanation of the present situation we need only to examine the attitude of ex-Governor Yü, the conduct of his successor Yuan and various expressions in the edicts issued by the Empress Dowager some four months ago, in which she mentioned the difficulties which were constantly occurring between her Christian and non-Christian subjects and advised that they be settled in accordance with right and justice.

About one year ago the Society of Boxers transformed themselves from keepers of the peace to a band of marauders, robbing, murdering, pillaging, and looting all the Christian villages in Shantung. They made no distinction between Catholics and Protestants. When they came to a village they sought out the Christians, and made it their first business to discover whether they had property or not. When one had property and was influential they at first contented themselves with compelling the man to buy them off—that is, promising him protection in case he gave them a certain amount of silver, which in some cases amounted to one hundred and fifty, or two hundred ounces. Where they were poor they compelled them to give whatever they had, and in case of refusal they threatened to tear their houses down, leaving them shivering in the cold. The Roman Catholics were armed against them, and their churches were turned into forts or arsenals, and in one case at least a regular pitched battle occurred.

Under these conditions the officials were applied to again and again by the missionaries, but they gave little encouragement and no help. Among these applicants were the friends of the Rev. Mr. Brooks, who was so brutally murdered on his way from one mission station to another.

When this matter was brought to the attention of the British Legation, Mr. Campbell was sent to investigate the matter. He understands and speaks the Chinese language perfectly, and conducted his investigation in a masterly way, not only discovering the criminals, but bringing them to punishment, and he insisted upon the punishment being carried out in his presence. Nor did he rest satisfied with the punishment of the criminals, but the village elders were properly dealt with for failing to protect a traveller while passing through their villages.

[To be continued.]

MR. DOOLEY ON THE METHODS OF HIGH FINANCE.

"I think," said Mr. Dooley, "I will go down to th' stock yards an' buy a dillroovin' Steel an' Wire stock."

"Where and ye keep it?" asked the unsuspecting Hennessy.

"I'll put it out on th' vacant lot," said Mr. Dooley, "an' live it grow fat by atin' of dillroovin' eyes an' tin cans. They're plenty iv wather an' round here, an' I'd have no trouble about watherin' th' stock. I'll milk it hard, an' when th' dill I'll dispose iv it to th' widdies an' orphans iv th' sixth ward that need household pets. Be livins, if they give me half a crust, I'll be as great a financier as any man in Wall street."

"Th' reason I'm so confident iv th' value iv Steel an' Wire stock, Hennessy, is they're gain to him th' chairman iv th' county into jail. That's what th' papers calls a ray iv hope in th' clouds iv depression that've covered th' market so long. 'Tis always a bull argument. 'Tis a bull argument, common was up th' morning on th' rumor that th' pulisheit was unalder arrest. 'They was a great bulge in Lobster preferred, counsel he th' report that, instead iv declarin' a dividend iv three hundred percent, th' company was preparin' to impropen th' a dillroovin' directors. 'We strongly recomin'd th' purchase iv Con an' Foulmer. This company is in excellent condition since th' hangin' iv th' county on reorganization."

"What's th' land been doin', Hennessy? He's been lettin' his friends in on th' groun' flure—an' dillroovin' thim into th' cellar. Ye know Cassidy, over in th' fifth, him that's in th' high school? Well, sir, he was a great frind iv this man. They ned down in Spring-fried when th' land had somethin' he wanted to get through that wud protect th' widdies an' orphans iv th' country agin their own avarice an' he must've handed Cassidy a good argument for Cassidy voted fr th' bill though threatened with lynchin' he stock-holders iv th' rival company. He came back here so covered with dillons that wud night, Brown mistook his shirt front fr th' bridge lights an' steered into a swep factory on th' lee, or gashouse, shore."

"Th' man made a strong impression on Cassidy. 'Twas as me frind Jawn says, 'I'll ask Jawn about that, or I'm goin' down town to-day to find out what Jawn advises.' He ned to play a dollar on th' horses, or sivin-up fr th' drinks, but after he met Jawn he wanted me to put in a ticker, an' he used to set in here figurin' with a piece iv chalk on how high Wire'd go iv hoopskirts came into fashion again. 'Give me a dillroov iv whisky,' he says. 'How is Gas?' he says. 'A little weak to-day,' says I. 'Twill be stronger,' he says. 'If it ain't,' says I, 'I'll take out th' meter an' connect th' pipe with th' ventilator. I might as well burn th' wind free as buy it,' I says."

"A couple iv weeks ago he see Jawn, an' they had a long talk about it. 'Cassidy,' says Jawn, 'ye've been a good frind iv mine,' he says, 'an' I'd do anything in th' wurld fr ye, no matter what it cost ye,' he says. 'If ye need a little money to tide over th' har-

(¶) This article was written before the final outbreak of the Boxers, which will explain the belief of the writer that the difficulty would pass and that foreigners would be safe in China. We reproduce the article for its incident description of the situation there before the outbreak.—Ed. News.

times till th' ligitachure meets again, buy!—an' he whisp'ed in Cassidy's ear. "But, he says, 'don't tell annyway. 'Tis a good thing, but I want to keep it bottled up, he says.

"Thin Jawn took th' thraun an' begin confidin' his secret to a few select frinds. He give it to th' conductor on th' thraun, an' th' portier, an' th' candy butcher; he handed it to a watchman that got on th' platform at South Bend, an' he stopped off at Detroit long enough to tell about it to th' depot policeman. He had a sign painted with th' tip on it, an' hung it out th' window, an' he found a man that carried a throubone in a band goin' over to Buffalo, an' he had him set th' good thing to music, an' play it through th' thraun. When he got to New York he stopped at th' Waldorf-Astoria, an', while th' barber was powderin' his face with groun' dimons, Jawn tol' him to take th' money he was goin' to buy a policy ticket with an' get in on th' good thing. He tol' th' bootblack, th' waiter, th' man at the newsstand, th' clerk behind the desk, an' th' bar-tinder in his lumbable bodie. He got up a stereopticon show with picters an' a widdy-an' orphan before an' after whin an' he put an' advertisement in all th' pa-pers, tellin' how his stock was doin' in all th' restaurants in Wall street, an' tol' it confidentially to an open-air meeting in Madison square. "They're nawthin'," he says, "that does a tip so much good as to give it circulation," he says. "I think, be this time, he says, 'all me frinds know how to proceed, but—Great Hivins!' he says. "What have I done? Whin all th' poor people go to get th' stock they won't be anny fr thin. I cannot have thim thus in th' lurch. Me reputation as a gentleman an' a financier is at stake," he says. "Rather than see these brave people starvin' at th' dure fr a morsel in common or preferred, I'll—I'll sell thim me own stock," he says. "An' he done it. He done it, Hinnissy, with unfaltirin' courage an' a clear eye. He sold thim his stock, an' so's they might get what was left at a reasonable price, he wrote a confidential note to th' pa-pers, tellin' thim th' stock wasn't worth thirty cents a cord, an' now, be Hivins, they're talkin' in puttin' him in a common jail, or pinkin'ly preferred. "Th' ingratitude in man!"

"But what about Cassidy?" Mr. Hennessy asked.

"Oh," said Mr. Dooley, "he was in here last night. 'How's our ol' frind Jawn?' says I. He said 'nawthin'.' Have ye seen yer collidge chum iv late?' says I. 'Don't mention that man's name,' says he. 'To think iv what I've done fr him,' he says, 'an' him to throw me down,' he says. 'Did ye play th' tip?' says I. 'I did,' says he. 'How did ye come out?' says I. 'I haven't a cent left but me renomy-nation fr th' ligitachure,' says he. 'Well,' says I, 'Cassidy,' I says, 'ye've been up again what th' pa-pers calls half finance.' I says, 'What th' divile's that?' says he. 'Well,' says I, 'it ain't burgundy, an' it ain't obtainin' money be false pretences, an' it ain't manslaughter,' I says. 'It's what ye might call a judicious selection fr th' best features in thim ar-rts,' I says. 'Twas too strong fr me,' he says. 'It was,' says I. 'Ye're about up to simple thirason climbin', Cassidy,' I says."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Advices from Santa Fé state that the wheat and linseed which have been already sown are progressing favourably and are both very forward, but from the northern parts of the province of Buenos Aires we hear that if the present bad weather continue, the further sowing of the crops will be much reduced in consequence of many parts being under water, thus rendering it impossible to go on with further sowing. But, on the other hand, the estancieros expect during the coming summer there will be a great abundance of grass and plenty of water for their cattle.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The bubonic pest having reappeared in Asuncion, Brazil has hastened to declare quarantine against Paraguay, although we believe that, as a matter of fact, there is much more of the pest in Brazil than there is in Paraguay. What a country has to gain by declaring quarantine on account of a plague with which it is already infected, completely passes our comprehension. But there is no accounting for nine-tenths of the quarantine vagaries as practised in these parts of the world. Quarantines and reason have long been strangers to each other.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The murder which took place in Carcarañá on the 14th inst. and to which we have already referred casually has unusually stirred up the people of that locality who are making every effort to trace the culprits. A man 79 years of age, for the sake of \$60, a watch and a ring, is done to death by four ruffians who attack both him and his wife and make their escape. It is this want of safety or security for life which in a large measure is answerable for the disinclination of decent working people to come to this country, rear their families and establish permanent homes. The further one goes out the worse it becomes, and the experience which the few receive gets wind and keeps the multitude away. If it is not murder, it is wholesale theft, and if some do happen to survive the floods and the scorching heat or the devouring locusts, the system of municipal taxation in the outlying districts will keep the hard workers nervous to the grindstone for many a long year. When will our governors not merely recognize these handicaps, but endeavour to ameliorate the situation?—*B. A. Herald*, July 26.

—There are constant complaints sent to the newspapers about the continual and annoying robbery which goes on in the fiscal deposits at the docks. It seems that the discharge of the steamers and vessels bringing merchandise, and especially eatables and drinkables, is conducted with such delay that the packages are often left for hours together between ship and store, where they are pilaged and tampered with by the peons employed. There should be continual inspection and surveillance established by officers who could be held responsible for these malpractices, but apparently, either they do not exist, or else are careless at their posts. The difficulty unfortunately only too common, is that the custom-house does not pay its employees either sufficiently or punctually, and these latter are driven to supplement their small earnings by levying contributions on the property of others.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—As the time goes on, and the date for the looked for visit of the Brazilian President approaches, it is a question as to whether it can become a *fait accompli* owing to the quarantine, which it is still thought necessary to maintain against all vessels arriving from Brazil. We see, however, that there are already indications of a plan of action which is to overcome the difficulty. A proposition has been made that quarantine shall be abolished *in toto*, and that, in its place, disinfection shall be established. We understand that the diplomatic representatives of the River Plate republics accredited in Rio, are authorized to agree with the Brazilian health board in the matter. In this way the welcome to be extended to our guests can be organised in right hospitable style, a thing it would have been impossible to compass with quarantine still extant. And we may add our conviction that, so far as the public health is concerned, it will make not a straw of difference.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, July 28.

—It is almost incredible, after so much has been written and spoken on the subject of precautions to ensure freedom from contagion, that abuses should occur which prove how much trouble is taken in framing wise dispositions that are nullified in action owing to sheer carelessness. The papers are never tired of calling attention to the condition of the drinking water supplied to the rate payers of the capital. It is pointed out that the water is not properly filtered, and moreover that the intake pipe for the pumping station is situated too close to the mouth of the Arroyo Maldonado, which is, more or less, an open drain. But we had yet to learn what is even worse, that the carts of the companies employed in the extraction by atmospheric pressure of drainage matter, have been for a long time accustomed to discharge their contents into the bed of the same classic stream. We are glad to hear that the municipality has taken steps to put an end to such a terrible abuse, the continuance of which might easily cause widespread disease and death to the inhabitants of the city.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Argentine ports have been closed against French live-stock. This week a shipment of steel cattle arrived in port on a French steamer. The minister of agriculture resolved to decree the closing of our ports in consequence. It is well known that the foot and mouth disease from which this country has suffered so severely in its live-stock trade came from France. It is said that at the time several influential Argentine estancieros called the attention of the authorities here to the laxity of inspection on animals imported from French and other continental stud farms, and it is also said that the very shipment of animals which brought the infection here was denounced as unsound, but that owing to the semi-official status of the buyer and owner, the animals were allowed to land. If the same care had been exercised in the inspection of the shipments at that time, as was exercised the other day in the inspection of the animals on board the "Pampa," our live-stock export trade would still be flourishing. We are the most rigorous people in the world in locking the stable door—after the horse has been stolen.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, July 27.

—Revolution is theoretically bad or theoretically good, according to the success which it achieves. Thus the Revolution of '90 was a good one. In a military sense it was a failure. Politically, however, it was the death knell of Him of Arcefices. "The revolution is beaten" said Dr. Pizarro "but the government is dead." We heartily sympathise with the movement to commemorate it. There is no doubt that it was necessary and that it was the most whole-hearted, disinterested, and popular movement which the country has known for the last forty years. The men who went out to the canons and barricades on that eventful Friday night of July 1890 were staking their lives on the issue and they knew that. The men who were defending the government were no triflers and the street fighting on Saturday morning July 26, 1890, was far bloodier than many people know. The young fellows on the house-tops and behind the hastily-constructed breastworks at the street corners were moved by the purest patriotism. They were not ably led and it is feared that there was more than mere incapacity at the bottom of that military failure. But it must not be forgotten that in an hour of national disgrace and in days of dishonesty and corruption, the youth of this city in their thousands threw themselves between their country and dishonour—and saved her. All honour to them!—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—There is an area of 15,000 square miles of forest land in Cuba that has never been explored. This shows the suicidal weakness of Spanish rule.

—President Porfirio Diaz has had himself elected president of Mexico for still another term of four years beginning 1st December next. The electoral votes were recorded early in July. There isn't much trouble about elections in Mexico just now, but there will be when Diaz dies. A dictatorship is all right as long as the dictator lives, but when he disappears confusion thrice-confounded is sure to result. There is very little political education in an arbitrary rule of that character, and yet it affords the only possible government for Mexico.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of subscribers for the presentation of reports and accounts, and election of new officers, will take place at the City Club on Thursday the 23rd inst: at 3 p. m.

The reports and statement of accounts may be seen at the Office of the Hon'y. Treasurer Rua Primeiro de Março n. 50 on and after the 20th inst.

(2 L.)

F. W. SPRENGER,

SCHNEIDER,

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In folge einer nothwendigen Reise nach Europa, beabsichtigt seinen ganzen Vorrath zu ganz besonders billigen Preisen aufzuräumen.

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CARSON'S HOTEL

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest bench of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Post-ent system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

AUG. 6.—A London telegram says a conspiracy has been discovered for the destruction of the royal family, especially the Prince of Wales and Duke of York (*Cum grano salis*). This is probably a sensational press report.—A Taku dispatch says the imperial forces under General Tung-Fu-Siang had left Peking for Pei-tsang, west of Tientsin, and not for Pei-tang, to the north.—The *Daily Express* says the Chinese attacked Tientsin on August 1st, but were repulsed.—The *Daily Mail* says the Chinese are concentrating south of Tientsin, and are threatening to cut the communications of the allies.—A telegram from Tientsin of July 31 says that in consequence of a reconnaissance the allied forces would not start for Peking on the following day.—Pretoria journals state that the Boer general Dewet had been surrounded near Reitzburg, in the vicinity of Vredfort, and his capture would soon follow.—Many residents of Pretoria, who had abused Great Britain during the war, have been exiled by the British authorities. The exiles are never to return to South Africa. (This can not be true, as it is contrary to all the professions of the British government.)—AUG. 7.—A *Daily Mail* telegram says the British have disembarked cannon at Shanghai to protect the British colony there.—It is said that Li-Hung-Chang has petitioned for the revocation of the appointment of Li-Ping-Seng as commander-in-chief, as the latter, like Prince Tuan, is a declared enemy of foreigners and Christians.—Capetown telegrams state that a violent fight at Elands River occurred on Sunday and Monday, and that the British garrison at Rustenburg had been relieved.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that Harismitih, Orange Free State, surrendered on June 11th.—A conspiracy for the assassination of the governor of Lourenço Marques is said to have been discovered, and various ex-employees of the railway, recently dismissed, have been arrested. (We doubt the story.)—AUG. 8.—The British minister at Peking telegraphed on the 8th that the enemy's guns were still trained upon his legation. Their losses have been 60 killed and 102 wounded.—The British consul at Tientsin telegraphs that Pei-tung has been occupied by the allies.—An official telegram to-day announces that the allies have begun their march upon Peking.—The Belgian consul telegraphs that the foreign legations are protected by Prince Ching and Kung-Lu.—The *Daily Mail* learns that a secret decree orders the decapitation of Cheng, the director of railways.—It is stated that President Kruger has made new peace proposals to Lord Roberts, which the latter declared he had no power to consider. They have been referred to the government, and a cabinet meeting has been called to consider them.—The present session of parliament has been prorogued.—Owing to the court being in mourning the Brazilian envoy, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, will not be received in audience for some days yet.—A Pretoria telegram says the Boer garrison of Harismitih has surrendered to Gen. Macdonald, and that Gen. Hamilton has succeeded in liberating Baden-Powell at Rustenburg.—AUG. 9.—Parliament was formally closed to-day.—Three thousand black flag Chinese soldiers have left Canton for Peking.—The *Times* learns that Cheng, *de-facto* mayor of Shanghai, has prohibited the exportation of cattle from that port.—A telegram from Chifu says that in a battle at Pei-tung, on the 5th, the Russians had 500 men killed, the British 50, and the Germans, Japanese and French a considerable number.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from South Africa that he fears the Elands River garrison, consisting of 300 men, had been captured by the Boers.—A *Daily Express* telegram from Capetown says the Boers have repulsed a column of 5,000 British which was marching to Rustenburg.—The *Daily Mail* learns from Pretoria that a Boer commando of 500 men has been seen eight miles north of Pretoria.—The *Standard* says that Gen. Buller has occupied Amersfoort, a railway station north of Volksrust.—Gen. Dewet has broken through the encompassing lines of Lord Kitchener's army and has crossed the Vaal river. Lord Methuen has started in pursuit of him.—Discussing the surrender of the Elands River garrison, the *Daily Mail* says the paralysis of the British forces is curious and inexplicable, while the *Standard* condemns their inactivity. (Our last exchanges speak of the forces being sometimes barefooted and badly equipped, owing to war office incapacity, while efforts were making to cover up defects in the medical service. Is this not partly the cause of the trouble. The fault is in London, not in South Africa.)—AUG. 10.—A Chifu dispatch of yesterday says the allies have captured Yangtsun, a railway station about 36 miles from Tientsin. A Shanghai telegram says the situation has become critical for Europeans and Christians in Chong-kung-fu, a town in the province of Szechuan, in the southern part of the province of Chihli. At Shanghai 1200 French soldiers have been landed to protect the French concessions. A Pretoria telegram says a conspiracy has been discovered there to kidnap Lord Roberts and kill all the British officers. Arrests have been made. (We doubt it.) The story is invented to prevent the cabinet from making concessions to the Boers.) Another Pretoria telegram says the British have burnt all the farm houses for ten miles about Brookbush Spruit because the Boers claim that there had fired on passing railway trains. The death

occurred to-day of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England.

AUG. 11.—An imperial edict has authorized Li-Hung-Chang to negotiate for peace. Another edict provides that dispatches for the foreign ministers in Peking may be sent to Tientsin, the capital of Shantung. Large bodies of Chinese troops are on their way to Peking from the south. Gen. Li-Ping-Cheng with 150,000 men is advancing on Yangtsun, and Prince Tuan is encamped 15 miles out of Peking. The *Daily Mail* says the British and American losses at the taking of Yangtsun were 200 for the first and 250 for the second, killed and wounded. (German instructors have been teaching the Chinese how to shoot for some years past, and now the allies are testing the value of the instruction.) Five German missionaries have been massacred at Taiching, province of Houpei. The London press is getting savage over the progress of events in the Transvaal and says it has become a war of bandits and assassins. The *Standard* says England is losing 6,000 men a month in this war. More residents of Pretoria have been exiled. (Some time since the Boer women and children living there in their own homes were expelled and sent into the Boer lines. Usually women and children are allowed to escape from the perils of war.) The Elands River garrison which surrendered to the Boers comprised 250 men and was commanded by Col. Howe. It is stated that Gen. Dewet is still between the forces of Kitchener and Methuen. The *Daily Express* learns via Lourenço Marques that the British have been defeated near Middelburg with a loss of 500 killed and wounded and a considerable number of prisoners. Other telegrams state that the Boers have retaken Heilbron, in Orange, and also the towns of Frankfort and Villiersdorp. In London these reports are not credited. The Bank of England is advancing on gold remittances and has increased its purchasing price for the same.

United States.

AUG. 6.—The anarchists have promoted serious disturbances in Chicago, where 25 persons were wounded and many bruised.—The American government has refused to consent to the transfer of the foreign ministers at Peking to Tientsin before their having free communication with their governments.

AUG. 7.—President McKinley has sent an ultimatum to China, stating that if communications with Minister Conger are not reopened within 48 hours, he will send the American forces in the Philippines to China.

AUG. 8.—The American government has received the following dispatch from Minister Conger, dated Peking Aug. 2.—"The Chinese government insists that we leave Peking. This is equivalent to certain death for us. The imperial troops are continually discharging shots against us. We have but little provisions and little ammunition.—The American government has advised the Tsung-li-yamen that its reply to Minister Conger may be considered partially as an ultimatum."

AUG. 9.—American capitalists have taken five millions of the British war loan. Mr. Brodick declares that the government has accepted the American subscriptions in order not to further depress the London market.—The Indianapolis convention has adopted the Bryan and Stevenson ticket.—Great satisfaction is expressed in New York over the placing of a part of a British loan there, where Russian and Mexican bonds are already held and quoted.—Candidate Bryan says that if elected President he will immediately convolve congress to consider the emancipation of the Philippines.

AUG. 10.—The American consul at Cienfuegos telegraphs that the Tsung-li-yamen announces an imperial edict of the 5th inst. permitting the foreign ministers in Peking to telegraph in cipher to their respective governments, the originals to be sent by mail to their consuls at Cienfuegos and Shanghai to verify the accuracy of the same.—The American consul at Shanghai announces the landing of a considerable force of British there.—The United States, says the American press, accepts the appointment of Count von Waldersee to command the allied forces in case military operations become necessary.

AUG. 11.—Minister Conger advises the American consul at Canton that their position at Peking is becoming desperate.

Germany.

AUG. 7.—Liebknecht, the eminent socialist leader, died at Charlottenburg to-day.—The Argentine transport "Pampero" is receiving a large cargo of munition at Hamburg.—The Emperor William to-day inaugurated a monument to the memory of the Grand Elector, Frederick William of Brandenburg, at Bielefeld.

AUG. 8.—It is announced that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been appointed commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China.—The German government has heard from its Peking legation.—Count von Bismarck has invited the powers to enter into an international accord for the suppression of anarchism.

AUG. 9.—Count von Waldersee to-day presented himself to the Emperor to receive his orders as commander-in-chief in China.—The Boer delegates arrived in Berlin yesterday.—The appointment of Count von Waldersee is generally approved, and was made without consultation with Great Britain.

AUG. 10.—The *Daily Mail* publishes a Berlin dispatch stating that France, Russia, Italy and Austria accept the appointment of Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied army in China.

AUG. 11.—Great Britain, Japan and the United States have accepted the appointment of Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allies in China.—The Shah of Persia has arrived at Berlin.—Count Waldersee will embark for China at Naples on the 21st inst. with his staff, whose chief is Gen. Schwartzlof.

Russia.

AUG. 6.—Telegrams received announce the capture of Aigun, in Manchuria, by the Russians.—A telegram of the 4th reports a battle at Jechi, in which the Chinese were defeated and fled toward Nimgut.

AUG. 7.—Order has been re-established at Odessa. Similar disorders (between soldiers and Jews) have occurred in other provinces.

AUG. 8.—Count Lamsdorf, assistant secretary for foreign affairs, has been appointed to succeed the late Count Monrovia.

AUG. 9.—Fifteen hundred Russian soldiers have embarked at Odessa for China.

AUG. 10.—The Russians have captured 60 Chinese, including a general, near Aigun, on the right bank of the Amour.—A Copenhagen steamship line will undertake to transport 50,000 Russian troops to China.—An official dispatch confirms the capture of Newchwang by the Russians on the 4th inst.

AUG. 11.—The Russian press now declares that Russia will annex Port Arthur and all Manchuria, where 120,000 men are to be concentrated.

France.

AUG. 6.—The French consul at Kwang-tung advises an increase of disorder in the Yang-tse region.—Li-Hung-Chang has advised the French consul at Shanghai of the appointment of Li-Ping-Seng as commander-in-chief of the Chinese army in northern China.—A steamship stokers' strike has broken out at Havre.—It is reported from Oran that the Moors have captured a French caravan in Goumar, north of Touat.—A telegram from South Africa says that President Kruger has issued a proclamation urging the Transvaal Boers to resist to the bitter end, cost what it may. The proclamation ends with "To die is preferable to accepting the rule of foreigners."

AUG. 7.—The Paris police have arrested two French and three Italian anarchists, said to be accomplices of Bressi.—The French garrison in Senegal is to be brought home because of the yellow fever epidemic raging there.—A telegram from South Africa says the Boers have captured on the Zand river a train of provisions for the British stationed in that district.

AUG. 8.—At the anti-slavery congress in Paris Dr. Joaquim Nabuco pronounced an eloquent discourse yesterday, in which he denounced the black race in Brazil. The Comtesse d'Ha, vice-president of the congress, was present.

AUG. 9.—A telegram from Delagoa Bay says that the Boers had routed the British under Gens. Hamilton and Clements at Rustenburg after three hours fighting. It is also affirmed that President Kruger is urging the Boers to continue the war against the British.

AUG. 10.—With the exception of the national organs, the Paris newspapers are favorable to the appointment of Count von Waldersee to the supreme command in China.—Minister Pichon telegraphs that in spite of the insistence of the Chinese government that the foreign ministers shall leave Peking, they will leave only when they have a European escort numerous enough to protect 50 Europeans and 3,000 Chinese converts whom they decline to abandon to the fury of the Boxers.—A bomb with lighted fuse was to-day discovered at the door of the Rothschilds palace in Paris.

Italy.

AUG. 6.—The Duke of Argyll will represent Great Britain at the funeral of King Humbert.—A Russian anarchist named Agnate Tarlenski has been captured at Milan, and a paper was found connected on his person guaranteeing the extinction of all the European powers before the end of July. (He is probably a lunatic.)—The fortune of King Humbert is estimated at forty-eight millions liras, and is deposited in national banks.

AUG. 7.—The *Tribuna* says that Malatesta is the chief of the anarchist conspiracy which planned the assassination of King Humbert and other sovereigns.

AUG. 8.—The royal family left Monza to-day for Rome.—They were received at Milan with great demonstrations of respect.—Two police agents attempting to arrest the anarchist Marino in Rome were both killed by him with a knife.

AUG. 9.—The funeral train with the Italian royal family arrived at Rome last evening, and was received by a multitude of people with every mark of sympathy and respect.—It is estimated that there are 150,000 strangers in this city who have come to attend the funeral ceremonies. These ceremonies began at 6:30 a. m. and terminated at 11. The funeral procession at one point was violently disturbed by a panic, it being believed that the anarchists had assaulted the cortege. The prince of Turin drew his sword, the troops prepared for defence and a panic seized the multitude. Many persons were injured and some deaths resulted.

AUG. 10.—The trial of Bressi has been fixed for the 29th inst.

AUG. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel III to-day took the constitutional oath before parliament.—An enthusiastic popular demonstration followed.—Bressi now declares that he had accomplices.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

25. UNITED BANKS.

The second fixture between the above eleven took place at Icarahy on Sunday 5th inst., and a very good game resulted in a win for the Association by 11 runs. The ground was in splendid condition for batsmen, but all the way through the game the bowlers held the upper hand and both sides were dismissed for comparatively small scores.

The Association won the toss and elected to bat first, sending in E. Morrissey and Jackson to face the bowling of Stutfield and F. Morrissey. A bad start was made as with only four runs on the board Stutfield had clean bowled Jackson and R. Morrissey. With the advent of Pierce, matters became a little lively, but when the latter had scored 19 out of 23 he was caught at point by Roberts off Morrissey. Meanwhile E. Morrissey had been playing a very careful and patient game and eventually carried out his bat for a most useful innings of 23. The bowling honors were carried off by Stutfield who took 7 wickets for 26.

With only 84 to win the banks stood a very good chance of pulling the match off, but a most disappointing display was given, Morrissey only being able to make any show at all against the bowling. Going in first wicket down, he played most attractive cricket, some of his late ends being especially fine, and was eventually not out for a very fine innings of 43, out of a total of 72. Slater bowled well and was responsible for 4 wickets at a cost of 6 runs apiece and Ginnis captured two wickets for 5 runs.

Full score and bowling analysis below:

R. C. A. A.	
1st innings	
E. Morrissey, not out.....	23
N. W. Jackson, b. Stutfield.....	2
R. Morrissey, b. do.....	2
H. G. Pierce, c. Roberts, b. F. Morrissey.....	19
E. V. Morrissey, b. Stutfield.....	6
W. P. Slater, b. do.....	0
H. R. Latham, b. do.....	0
W. T. Ginnis, b. Mawson.....	2
J. W. Elworthy, b. Conolly.....	11
H. C. Hampton, b. Stutfield.....	8
C. N. Atlee, b. do.....	0
Extras.....	8
Total.....	83

2nd innings	
N. W. Jackson, b. Allen.....	9
R. Morrissey, c. Wright, b. Allen.....	26
H. G. Pierce, b. do.....	0
E. V. Morrissey, not out.....	8
W. P. Slater, b. Wright.....	6
C. N. Atlee, not out.....	12
Extras.....	5
Total 4 wickets.....	66

UNITED BANKS.

C. A. Conolly, b. Slater.....	1
E. A. Tootal, run out.....	7
F. Morrissey, not out.....	44
A. L. Stutfield, b. Jackson.....	2
C. B. Mawson, b. R. Morrissey.....	5
E. A. H. Roberts, b. Ginnis.....	8
C. H. T. Allen, b. do.....	0
G. H. Lomas, b. Slater.....	1
H. Hargreaves, b. Slater.....	0
A. R. Wright, b. do.....	0
R. R. Napier, run out.....	3
Extras.....	1
Total.....	7

BOWLING ANALYSIS

R. C. A. A.

1st innings.				
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
A. L. Stutfield..	17	8	26	7
F. Morrissey ...	7	2	19	1
C. B. Mawson...	4	1	8	1
C. A. Conolly..	5	0	22	1

2nd innings				
A. L. Stutfield..	3	0	20	0
E. A. H. Roberts	3	0	15	0
C. H. T. Allen..	3	1	10	2
A. R. L. Wright	3	0	16	2

UNITED BANKS.

Overs		Maidens	Runs	Wickets
N. W. Jackson.....	17	6	31	1
W. P. Slater.....	12	2	24	4
R. Morrissey.....	4	0	10	1
W. T. Ginnis.....	2	1	5	2

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Our local readers will all be on the Icarahy cricket ground to-morrow to witness the Athletic Sports, for a splendid list of events has been prepared and many of them will be very hotly contested. Time will be called at 11 a. m. sharp, and as the programme is a long one no delays will be admitted. Lunch will be served to all comers on the ground, so that visitors can put in a full day if they desire to do so. As the ground is now in a splendid condition and the weather promises to be fine, the Sports will afford the best day's outing for year, and everyone should make full use of it. We understand that Mrs. Jackson will distribute the prizes and Mrs. Rolls will give the afternoon tea.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 14th, 1900.

WE are informed that the customs authorities, inspired doubtless from Rio do Sacramento, have resolved to change the classification on printing paper so as to make glazed papers pay as writing paper. For instance *The Rio News* has been printed on a low grade of glazed printing paper, which has been classified as book paper and charged on the tariff schedule at the rate of 100 reis a kilo. Under the new classification the grade of book paper is suppressed, and this paper will pay as writing paper at the rate of 300 reis a kilo. The cause of this change, we are told, is that certain shopkeepers, actuated doubtless by a desire to economise, have been using this paper for account forms, memorandums, etc., which the treasury somehow interprets as an evasion of an obligation to pay what it chooses to impose. In view of this the treasury commits the gross error of classifying common glazed printing paper as writing paper in order to prevent a few hard-pressed shopkeepers from using it for commercial purposes. This is a fair illustration of the spirit of those who are governing and ruining the country. Apologise for them if you will, but still the bare fact remains that a meaner and more vexatious policy never existed than that which now burdens this unhappy country. Of course, like all such measures, it will not benefit the government a farthing. We shall use common unglazed paper like that on which the daily papers are printed, for we can not afford the increased cost. The unfortunate shopkeeper will use fewer account forms, and will use unglazed newspaper wherever he can, making out memorandum accounts with a lead pencil instead of ink. When it comes to a contest between the Portuguese shopkeeper and the minister of finance in such a matter, the former will be found to be no mean antagonist. He will find makeshifts the minister never dreamed of, and he will never pay the heavier tax the latter is trying to force upon him. And while this petty warfare proceeds, book publishing in this country will become an impossibility, for the costs of material here will send the work elsewhere, or prevent its publication. But perhaps the most reprehensible result will give the national printing office, which pays no duties, an advantage of about 400 reis a kilo over private offices in competing for the publication of books, pamphlets, etc.

THE GOLD RECEIPTS.

It has always been possible for the Brazilian government to obtain relief from its financial difficulties by means of a thorough retrenchment policy; but this policy, unfortunately, neither the government nor the congress, whatever their professions may be, has in practice been willing to adopt. Accordingly,

when it was discovered in 1898 that, in spite of constantly increasing taxation, the revenue of the country was no longer sufficient to maintain governmental extravagance and at the same time meet the interest on the foreign debt, it was resolved to suspend the payment of this interest and make redoubled efforts for extorting more revenue from an impoverished people.

In order to disguise as far as possible the enormity of the new burdens, it was decided that they should partly take the form of collecting in gold 10% of the import duties, which had hitherto been collected exclusively in depreciated currency. It was expected to thus obtain from the custom-house a gold revenue of 22,200,000\$, not including in this sum the product of the port dues and surtaxes.

The expectation was not realised. The new burdens checked commercial and industrial expansion, retarded the development of the country and produced a considerable shrinkage in the sources of revenue. The gold receipts of the custom-house, even including the product of the surtaxes and port dues, amounted last year to only 18,483,225\$, that is 3,716,775\$ (nearly 17%) less than the estimate.

Undeterred by this disappointing result, the government and congress resolved not only to persist in their error but also to aggravate it by an increase of 50% in the burden, collecting in gold 15% instead of 10% of the import duties. In the budget for this year they estimate the gold receipts of the custom-house, including the product of port dues and surtaxes, at 27,506,000\$.

The result has been another disappointment for congress and the government. The additional burden has produced a still greater shrinkage in the sources of revenue. For the first half of the present year the gold receipts of the custom-house are said to have amounted to 9,892,020\$, against 8,958,636\$ in the first half of 1899. Thus an increase of 50% in the rate of taxation has produced an increase of only a little over 11% in the gold receipts, which, instead of averaging 2,292,166\$ a month, as estimated in the budget, have averaged only 1,648,676\$.

For the month of July the returns thus far made public show the following gold receipts:

	1899	1900
Rio de Janeiro.....	517,787,806	665,321,842
Pernambuco.....	100,964,485	257,875,113
Pará.....	227,204,000	156,539,404
Maranhão.....	39,600,002	47,619,714
Jaraguá.....	13,619,263	26,457,874
Parahyba.....	4,560,644	8,224,060
	903,735,168	1,162,130,513
Santos.....	not stated	282,465,726
Bahia.....	"	174,205,193
Rio Grande do Sul.....	"	120,816,057
Pernambuco.....	"	16,473,535
Santa Catharina.....	"	10,097,710
Uruguayana.....	"	8,875,970
Araçá.....	"	5,075,819
Victoria.....	"	2,511,193
Parahyba.....	"	2,216,050
Penedo.....	"	570,766
Natal.....	"	183,372
		1,795,661,724

At Macabé in July there were no gold receipts. Making a liberal allowance for those of Manaus, Ceará and Corumbá, we may safely say that the gold receipts of all the custom-houses in July did not exceed 1,900,000\$. Adding this sum to the amount collected in the first half year, we have for seven months 11,792,020\$, equivalent to a monthly average of 1,684,572\$, that is 607,594\$ (over 26%) less than the monthly average corresponding to the budget estimate.

"We shall succeed," says the minister of finance in the introduction to his last report. "In practically demonstrating that the republic has resources for overcoming the economic and financial crises that have weighed upon us." He has already succeeded in demonstrating that those resources the government is powerfully contributing to destroy.

These ways of the "minguim" in the United States are certainly full of trouble and disappointment. He refuses to be led by the nose by insubordinate political bosses. He has independent views and pronounced convictions and as a consistent republican and honest citizen he wants to vote according to such views and not let him. He can not vote for Bryan because of his unusual views on currency and his championship of various un-sound populist fads. And he can not conscientiously support McKinley because of his extreme protectionist and expansionist policies. But there is no other choice, so what can he do? Four years ago he was compelled to vote for McKinley to prevent the triumph of the ruinous policy of the silver party, and now the same mischievous issues are no again, which he feels bound to condemn. He has a clear conscience, of course, but he has no opportunity to make good use of it.

THE *Notícia* asserts that last year the government redeemed bonds to the amount of 4,577,000\$, equivalent to £ 495,222, belonging to the internal gold loan of 1898, and to the amount of 18,350,000\$, equivalent to £ 2,038,588, belonging to the internal gold loan of 1889. Thus, says the *Notícia*, the government made a reduction of 22,807,000\$, equivalent to £ 2,534,110, in the public debt, which partly compensates for the increase of £ 4,328,881 in that debt through the issue of funding bonds. It is to be regretted that the *Notícia*, while treating of this subject, was not more explicit. We had understood that the government had given for each bond of 1889 the sum of 1,800\$ in 6% currency bonds and that after failing to force holders of bonds of 1868 to sell them for 2,200\$ each it had decided to pay interest on them in new bonds which it bound itself to redeem on demand at the current price of its funding bonds in the London market. If these were the transactions actually effected, then it is certainly not correct to say that the government thus made a reduction of £ 2,534,110 in the public debt.

We do not know how the medical profession in general may look upon it, but it seems to us that Dr. Nuno de Andrade's proposal to take from them the right to give certificates of the cause of death is a very grave reflection on the honesty and capacity of the physicians of this city. As a rule the sanitary doctors, who are to be charged with this service, are not of the best and most experienced, and to give them official authority to inspect and revise the medical opinions of medical men, will be to discredit the profession altogether and to drive all self-respecting physicians out of practice. We can not believe that any serious practitioner would submit to such a reflection on his judgment and skill. And Dr. Nuno de Andrade must be well aware of this. Just think what it means! A physician of high character and experience attends a patient, and affirms that the disease is (say) influenza. The patient dies, and then a sanitary doctor steps in and says it was bubonic plague. Will the greater discredit come the first physician or the second? Either he was ignorant of the nature of the disease he had been treating, or else he was dishonest! How long can the medical men of this city stand such a system of condemnation? Will Dr. Nuno de Andrade answer?

IS it not full time for the commercial and industrial classes of this city to declare against the iniquitous and vexatious taxes and restrictions which the authorities are imposing upon them? Human nature can not stand these exactions, and unless orderly and dignified proceedings are instituted at once, violent resistance will surely follow. The treasury and municipal spies and collectors are preying upon us like famishing wolves. Without law or reason, they are exacting fines and threatening us with the rigors of prosecution, unless they are paid. To show the vexatiousness and injustice of it, a treasury agent entered a commercial house a few days since and tried to impose a fine for an unstamped placard within the premises bearing the words "Sociedade de Café," which merely indicated a division of the business. And now municipal agents are trying to collect fines from those using electric motors under a new municipal law just passed which says that all installations must obtain the previous licence of the municipal engineer. Manifestly this can not affect motors established before the by-law was adopted, and yet it is from such that these official pirates are seeking to collect fines! In the name of justice, what are we coming to? Have our governing bodies turned highway robbers, that they may order us to stand and deliver at their pleasure? Must we be dogged and threatened day after day to oblige us to pay unheard-of taxes and fines? If there is any independence left in commerce and industry, they will follow the example of their brethren in Barcelona and refuse to pay the exactions, even if they have to close their doors.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

From the announcement in another column it will be seen that the annual meeting of the supporters of the Strangers' Hospital is to be held at the City Club on Thursday August 23rd for the purpose of passing the accounts and electing new directors.

From the rough draft of the Treasurer's report which we have been allowed to see, we gather that the finances of the Hospital are

still far from satisfactory, owing to the limited number of patients treated. And, in our opinion, this state of things will continue until the Hospital is made more popular which means lower fees and a more liberal management.

The Treasurer has compiled a very useful and instructive comparison of income and expenditure items for the last two years, which will give a good idea of the situation. They are:

	1898-99	1899-1900
Donations.....	34,275,790	8,902,500
Subscriptions.....	29,585,000	29,575,000
Patients Fees.....	24,465,570	22,978,780
Indigents Relief Fund.....	149,560
	88,465,760	61,456,280
Expenditure.....	1898-99	1899-1900
Furnishing acct.....	279,500	1,110,000
Nurses.....	20,043,520	11,306,140
Servants wages.....	12,365,500	13,697,950
Maintenance acct.....	27,351,540	17,272,810
Drugs acct.....	1,594,540	1,095,800
Cos and Toilets.....	2,537,520	3,559,820
Fire insurance.....	1,080,000	612,000
Telephone.....	120,000	100,000
Stationery acct.....	485,210	504,000
Medical attendance.....	5,100,000	4,800,000
Repairs.....	4,483,550	12,792,300
	75,840,890	66,850,410

From this it will be seen that while the income has decreased over 27 centos, the expenditures have been reduced nearly 9 centos. The maintenance account alone shows a reduction of over 10 centos, and nurses account nearly 9 centos, but servants wages, furnishing account, gas and taxes and repairs all show an increase. For the year ending 30th June last there was a deficit of 9,705,560. The capital account shows that the land and buildings are valued at 333,262,590 and the furniture at 20,850,850, while the donations received amount to 400,849,320, showing a balance of 56,105,660 which has been used for current expenses.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Rhind, H. B. M's. vice-consul at this port, we learn that the subscriptions to the Indian Famine Fund amounted to 26,888,520 up to the 31st inst., which were transmitted by cable transfer on that date to the Mansion House Fund, the equivalent in sterling, at 10 5/16 exchange, being £ 1,155,720. This is a very satisfactory amount, considering the depression in business out here, and the committee is to be congratulated on their success.

Mr. Rhind informs us that as contributions continue to come in the list will be kept open, probably for another week, when a final remittance will be made. It is to be hoped that a generous response will be given and that this second remittance will be a good one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Editor.

Sir.—I scarcely dared hope that I should so soon hear from a fellow-sufferer from the obnoxious custom of door-locking on the above railway, and Weary Walter's comments on the subject are a welcome aid in ventilating the question.

With more energy than I have myself shown, he has investigated the matter, but finds himself brought up suddenly by a decree, which he apparently considers an insurmountable barrier to further progress.

Quoting a decree however does not disarm our complaint. If the grievance be due to a decree, it behooves the Railway Co. to get it rescinded, or so modified as to lose its obnoxious properties.

The decree Weary enunciates is also somewhat vague. "The door of the cars are to be locked before the train starts." Does this imply that they may be kept locked while the train is standing in a station?

It is quite possible that the decree promptly carried out, there might be less annoyance, (though no one likes imprisonment) i.e. if the doors were locked immediately before departure and unlocked immediately on arrival at each and every stopping station.

A decree is a good thing, a very good thing, if it be a good decree and intelligently carried out; otherwise, what says the Swan of Avon?

"Or having sworn too hard a keeping oath.

Sturdy to break it and not break my oath."

It is to be hoped that your correspondent will again favor your readers, and if, with the facilities he evidently possesses for unearthing decrees, he can be instrumental in removing the grievance that forms the subject of this correspondence, he will earn the gratitude of hundreds of travellers.

T. H. O.

RAILWAY IMPRISONMENT.

To the Editor.

Sir.—The correspondence in your columns in regard to the practice of locking up passengers on the S. Paulo railway, like children unable to take care of themselves, or criminals who are not to be permitted to escape, is very interesting. I remember similar complaints twenty odd years ago, and if my memory is not at fault the same old mossbacked decree served as an excuse then, as now. While the rest of the world has been making progress the S. Paulo railway has been standing still.

It seems to me that the management of this railway might very well do away with this antiquated custom. It is not found necessary on other lines, and so far as my experience goes the people of São Paulo are quite as capable of taking care of themselves as are the mineiros or fluminenses.

Perhaps the secret of the matter is that when the locking-in custom goes, those antiquated old compartment coaches will have to go also, and that will be a reflection on the old country where the fiction of class divisions is only now giving way to progressive ideas.

Respectfully yours,
PAULISTA.

S. Paulo, 8th August.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 24. — Senate. — The senate voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 27,000 and a special appropriation of 8,000. **Chamber of Deputies.** — Deputy Rodolpho Paixão moved to ask for information in regard to the number of cattle imported from the River Plate during the first half of the present year and the amount of duties collected thereon. A heated discussion of the bill for granting 40,000 to Dr. Clapot Prevost led to a suspension of the sitting for five minutes.

JULY 25. — Chamber of Deputies. — Deputy Firmiano Pinto moved to ask for information in regard to lotteries. Deputy Esmeraldino Bandeira offered a motion, signed by the Pernambuco delegation, to ask for a copy of the report of Inspector Manoel Jansen Müller on the embezzlement or theft of public money at Pernambuco. While disclaiming any intention of censuring or opposing the government, he asserted that by order of the minister of finance property belonging to public employees accused of being responsible for the loss had been illegally seized. The chamber voted Deputy Rodolpho Paixão's motion on the importation of River Plate cattle. It also voted in 3rd discussion the grant of 40,000 to Dr. Clapot Prevost and in 2nd discussion a special appropriation of 17,735,333 for the department of justice. The deficiency appropriation of 3,044,366 for the City Improvements Co. was reduced to 2,912,675,535.

JULY 26. — Chamber of Deputies. — Deputy Nilo Pecanha opposed the motion of the Pernambuco delegation and defended the minister of finance. He was answered by Deputy Esmeraldino Bandeira, who reminded him that no one had attacked the minister.

JULY 27. — Chamber of Deputies. — Deputy Esmeraldino Bandeira withdrew the motion of the Pernambuco delegation.

JULY 30. — Senate. — The senate discussed the divorce bill. **Chamber of Deputies.** — The chamber adjourned in token of respect for the memory of the king of Italy assassinated on the previous day.

JULY 31. — Senate. — The senate adjourned in token of respect for the memory of the king of Italy.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 10th and 11th inst. there was frost in various localities in the state of S. Paulo. —Padre Manoel Camillo dos Santos, vicar of Baturité, Ceará, has been nominated Bishop of Pernambuco.

—An effort is being made in Bahia to put salaries on a gold basis, the rate for conversion being to pence per milreis.

—There seems to be some belief in Bahia that the state of the treasury is much worse than has been represented.

—Colonel Ramalho, ex-governor of Amazonas, left for Europe on the 7th inst. and he left 37,000 in the state treasury for his successor to begin house-keeping with.

—Telegrams from Fortaleza, Ceará, represent a very trying situation there. The streets are paraded by bands of famishing refugees from the drought-stricken districts, who are begging for food. And the state government is without resources to assist them.

—The police of Curitiba, Paraná, recently captured an anarchist manifesto in Italian which was being printed in that capital as a supplement to the *Diritto*, an anarchist sheet. The manifesto assailed the memory of King Humbert and exalted the crimes of the anarchists. It was signed by Egzio Cini.

—An ex-employee of the *caixa economica* (savings bank) at Macéio recently denounced the ex-treasurer Ananias Guerra as a defaulter. An investigation shows that the defalcation up to 1896 amounted to about 20,000. Ananias has taken to the woods, and his property has been seized. The investigation is still going on.

—The highly-esteemed proprietor of the *Diário Popular*, of São Paulo, Sr. José Maria Lisboa, left for Europe on the 7th inst. for medical treatment. We sincerely trust that he will return with his health fully recovered.

—The Amazonas state assembly has been discussing the extraordinary action of Ex-Gov. Ramalho in tearing down the walls of the partially built palace in order to construct a new one. But of what use is an investigation unless the assembly is prepared to punish the said official for any illegal or criminal act which he may have committed?

—The finance committee of the Bahia chamber of deputies has reported against the proposed increase in the subsidy paid to legislators. Good! This is a step that can not be commended to highly. In view of the critical financial condition of that state, true patriotisms counsels economy and the finance committee is wise and patriotic in recording its protest against this extravagance.

—A Mandos telegram of the 9th inst. says the Pope has telegraphed his blessings on the governor, vice governor and people of that state. And they need it, every one of them —and absolution, too!

—The S. Paulo police recently captured three passers of counterfeit money in that city. An Italian named Raphael Sanevero was seeking a buyer of 200,000 in counterfeit bills, principally in notes of 2000, which he offered for 36,000. A peddler to whom he had spoken reported the matter, and a negotiation followed, which resulted in the capture of Sanevero at the Cha viaduct, where he had arranged to meet the purchaser.

S. PAULO FACTS.

It may begin to be said of S. Paulo "Das Auge des Gesetzes wacht," for really the number of captures made lately is quite considerable. One of the latest is the apprehension of some note-forgers. A certain pedlar gave information to the police that he had been asked to find some one who would be willing to take 200 contos in forged notes. Opportunity for justice, there was an Italian priest who wished to return to his country, but lacked the wherewithal. He agreed to entrap the forgers on condition of receiving his passage money.

Accordingly the pedlar introduced him to Raphael Sanevero, the proprietor of the notes. The priest was not at first successful in winning confidence, so to lull any suspicions on the part of the other, he was given a cheque which bore a secret mark. This cheque he handed to Sanevero who presented it at the bank. On being informed that it was negotiable, he arranged to meet the priest next morning on the Viaducto with the notes.

There it was agreed that to prevent any breaking of thieves' honour, the pedlar should go with Sanevero and his accomplice, Nicolau, to count the notes at a house in Consolação; the priest was to go to the bank to receive cash for the cheque, and was to stay there until the pedlar called for him. This was done: the pedlar and priest after the notes had been counted drove in a *carro* to the Viaducto again, where the two forgers were waiting to exchange bad notes for good.

The police then swooped down and took the four off to prison. It had been hoped that these arrests would lead to the capture of the note-manufacturers, but by some mistake which is hard to explain, Nicolau was released, and thus further action was rendered impossible.

On Thursday business was suspended after mid-day on account of the arrangements in connection with King Humbert's funeral. Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral at 11 a.m., and was attended by all the local notabilities. A procession afterwards paraded the streets which by shutter-closed windows, half-closed banners and craped-lamp posts bore evidence to the universal sorrow for Italy's great loss.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

NIGGERS VS. WHITES.

Played in S. Paulo on the Consolação ground on the 8th inst.

WHITES.	
C. L. Stock, c. Vnornden, b. King.....	6
P. W. Crewe, b. King.....	11
R. Gray, run out.....	27
H. Brough, b. King.....	10
P. Comber, ct. Tomkins, b. Rule.....	6
F. Florde, ct. H. Gray, b. Rule.....	16
S. J. Glencross, ct. Jeffry, b. H. Gray.....	6
J. Gray, b. King.....	35
R. Florde, st. Miller, b. H. Gray.....	6
F. W. Haycock, ct. Jeffry, b. H. Gray.....	6
F. Goodier, ct. Sub, b. Miller.....	29
P. Manning, b. King.....	6
W. H. Polson, not out.....	10
Extras.....	12
Total.....	162

NIGGERS.	
J. Webster, b. Stock.....	7
M. King, b. Stock.....	4
H. Gray, ct. Crewe, b. Glencross.....	56
C. W. Miller, not out.....	75
W. Jeffry, ct. and b. Stock.....	10
P. Tomkins, not out.....	10
W. P. Rule, G. Estill, H. Vanden, I. G. Baumgardner, F. Gomes da Silva, Extras.....	Did not bat.....
Total.....	174

RAILROAD NOTES

—The manager of the Leopoldina Railway Co. is announcing the payment of a dividend of three shillings per share in Brazilian currency at the exchange rate of 11 1/3 d. per £. This is excellent complaint among Brazilian shareholders, who think that the exchange rate should be that of current quotations.

—We hear that the gold-salaried employees of the Leopoldina railway are to be paid a 9 pence exchange. Should exchange fall below that figure they will not have the benefit of it. As for the currency-paid men, our befogged contemporary, after admitting that the costs of living have not fallen with the rise in exchange, says that it is perfectly right that their salaries should be reduced because the value of the currency has gone up. Such an argument should make Mr. Barrow feel that there is rare entertainment in running a railway—sometimes.

—It may be only a coincidence, but the indications seem to show that the recent accord between the Central and Leopoldina railways, about which complaints have been made even in congress, was a serious mistake for the last-named company. Since it went into effect the revenues of the Leopoldina company have largely decreased, while those of the Central have increased. Was the Leopoldina overmatched in this deal?

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending May 25th:	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic.....	2,095,985	1,703,566	392,419
Passengers-car.....	8,234 1/2	7,639	404 1/2
Total receipts.....	31,468,400	23,834,750	7,633,650

Complaints have appeared in São Paulo of the practice of opening the ticket office of the S. Paulo railway only on the arrival of the train, which leads to a rush for tickets and much discomfort and inconvenience to those who do not like such a scramble. Possibly there may be a decree regulating this also but it would appear to be sound policy for the management to give more time for the purchase of tickets and to provide every facility for the convenience of passengers in obtaining them.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 4th August were 271,310 in currency, against 447,500 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 175,960. The exchange rates were 11 1/3 d. this year against 8 1/3 d. last, and the sterling equivalents of the above were £12,622 for this year's receipts, against £15,150 for last, a decrease of £2,528 in spite of the better rate of exchange. Total receipts since 1st January aggregated £295,350 this year, against £295,455 last year, showing a loss of £35. The surplus earned in the early part of the year which a little after the middle of May exceeded £26,000, has now been wiped out and a deficit has taken its place for the first time this year. And the indications are, unfortunately, that this deficit will be largely increased before the year closes.

SHIPPING NOTES

—Mail advices from the Falkland Islands received at Montevideo report the arrival there in a dismantled condition of the American ships "Blanchard" and "Henry Fallings" and the Danish bark "Rholi."

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 8th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer "Coleridge" from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gaston, Mrs. Bevan, Misses Elisabeth and Celina Bevan, Messrs. Robert and Thomas Bevan, A. Braga, C. Caranurá, Dr. B. P. Russell and 10 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new Uruguayan minister, Dr. Susviela Gnaech, arrived here on the 8th inst. —And now they say that Quinquino is to be our next president.

—The new German consul at this port, Dr. Falke, arrived here from Hamburg on Saturday last.

—The senate on Saturday approved the appointment of Dr. Cyro de Azevedo as minister to Buenos Aires.

—The most virulent form of the plague is the series of articles in which the *Gazeta de Notícias* is defending it.

—We hear that W. G. Wagstaff, Esq., formerly H. B. M.'s consul general at this port, has definitely retired from the service, but we are not informed as yet who will be his successor here.

—A London telegram of the 7th inst. states that E. C. H. Phipps, Esq., Her Majesty's diplomatic representative at this capital, has been transferred to Madrid, and that Sir H. Dering has been transferred from the City of Mexico to Rio de Janeiro.

—It is stated that the reason why Dr. Manoel de Queiroz will act as President in the absence of President Campos Salles is that Minister Murinho will not serve with the vice-president. Did the sovereign voter intend Rosa e Silva to back down in this way?

—Even those who profess to believe in the plague are unable to agree in regard to the identity of the microbe. The plague doctor thinks it is the unoffending citizen, on whom he wages war with unrelenting fury; but the unoffending citizen is convinced that it is the plague doctor, from whom he flees in terror.

—The harmony of the happy family of *bozers* has been disturbed by an acrimonious quarrel between Deputy Germano Hasselcker and Ex-Deputy Alcindo Guanabara. The former says that the latter is a Judas and a mercenary hireling, and Alcindo is equally complimentary in expressing his opinion of Germano.

—We are glad to see that Senator Ramiro Barcellos is coming up to Rio for a few days. It seems strange that a legislator who could see so much petty fraud in the custom-house can not discern something similar in congress can not discern anything that they never render. The man who draws pay for serving the public and then devotes his time to private affairs, is surely not able within the letter of his agreement.

—It is stated that Gov. Alberto Torres at the close of his term of office will be appointed minister to Berlin. If a fondness for uttering tirades with solemn emphasis is a proof of diplomatic talent the new minister will be a decided success.

—Tax-payers, says Smith, "will not grudge the cost of President Campos Salles' trip to Buenos Aires, if he will take Murinho and the plague doctors with him and keep them there." N. B.—Our readers will observe that Smith says "keep them there" and not "leave them there."

—The singular delay in ordering the arrest of Deputy Irineu Machado for the assassination of his wife has provoked censures from the *Journal do Commercio*, and with just reason. The *Journal* does well to call attention to the leniency accorded to criminals of higher social position. The law should know neither class nor position.

—We are indebted to the honorary secretary of the Santos Athletic Club, Mr. F. J. Colbourne, for a courteous invitation to attend the Athletic Sports to-morrow on the Club's grounds at José Menino. We deeply regret that time and distance will prevent our attendance, for the meeting is sure to be an enjoyable and successful one.

—The funeral service at the Candelaria church on the 9th inst. in honor of King Humbert, was imposing in the extreme. The President and his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and a great number of functionaries and prominent members of our community were present. Military honors were rendered by the garrison of this capital.

—Recent debates show that congressmen are conscious of their absence, although some have not the courage and others have not the power to alter the situation. But the feeling rankles and will hereafter bear fruit. Whether this will be good or bad depends on those who shape events, if there is any one who is able to do this.

—As a suspected case of bubonic pest is reported from Hamburg, we presume all German arrivals will now be clapped into quarantine. Our loving the *sanseculi* here will not make the slightest difference, as quarantine is imposed, not so much to keep out a disease, but to provide support for the officials who run the lazaretto.

—There is a gentleman of the name of Rosa e Silva, who, as the public is perhaps aware, is vice-president of the republic and the President's legal substitute. But we learn from the *Commercio* that during President Campos Salles' absence the acting president will be not Vice-President Rosa e Silva, but Dr. Manoel de Queiroz, president *pro tem* of the senate.

—In a previous issue we alluded to the report of the probable disruption of ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna's party in Bahia. On this subject Deputy Euclides Ramos spoke in the chamber on last Tuesday. While exculpating Gov. Severino Vianna from encouraging the work of disruption, he seemed to expedient to warn him that the ostrich that hatches crocodile's eggs is bringing into existence an animal that will afterwards devour it.

—It is stated that before the departure of President Campos Salles for Buenos Aires the *Aquidaban* will be sent to Santa Catharina, the *Doador* to Ilha Grande, the *Tupy* and *Tymbira* to Santos, the *Andrada* and *Comandante Freitas* to northern ports and the *Príncipe de Marjão* on a 60 days cruise on the high seas. Was it for this that the president stated in his message that the war vessels would soon be able to navigate?

BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., at 14, Ponta da Praia, Santos, the wife of E. A. Burham, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DAVV. —BUCHANAN. —On the 7th inst. at the Fazenda Dumont, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, by the Rev. W. B. Morris, JOHN A. DAVV, Esq., to MRS. NIKIE, younger daughter of John Buchanan, Esq.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Last year Bahia exported 30,000,000 kilos of tobacco.

—The official value of the sugar exported last year from the state of Alagoas was 10,930,000.

—The July export of rubber from Manaus was 215,171 kilos to Europe and 97,297 to the United States.

—The Amazonas state assembly has annulled the agreement of the last government to pay the Amazonas Co. an indemnity of 10,500,000. And very properly so. The company will prosecute.

—In São Paulo treasury fiscals have forcibly entered a manufacturer's establishment and seized twenty pairs of boots, which were not exposed for sale, for not being stamped. The manufacturer claims that he is accustomed to stamp his goods when sold, and that he is not doing a retail business. All this, however, has no influence on the highwaymen employed by the treasury to squeeze money out of the public.

—It would seem that through the excessive restrictions imposed in Germany on the importation of American meats, the price of meats in that country has become so high that not only is the consumption of horse flesh increasing but also dog meat is being by the people as an article of food. So says Consul Guenther, at Frankfurt. And yet, in spite of all this Germany is proposing an international alliance against starvation and oppression be much more effective?

NAME OF EXPORTERS	BAGS	DESTINATION	BAGS
Namiani, Gepp & Co.	66,020	New York.....	74,060
Thodore Wille & Co.	13,618	Hamburg.....	71,060
J. W. Deane & Co.	59,594	Rotterdam.....	61,130
Carl Heilwig & Co.	24,871	Trieste.....	41,070
E. Johnson & Co.	20,063	Antwerp.....	10,050
Hard, Rand & Co.	20,881	Genoa.....	8,050
Schmidt & Co.	15,000	Capri.....	10,050
Zerrenner, Inhof & Co.	25,853	London.....	10,050
Arbuckle Brothers & Co.	12,000	Marseilles.....	4,270
W. H. Wolf & Co.	15,000	Bombay.....	4,270
Karl Valais & Co.	9,000	Havre.....	7,000
Nussack & Co.	7,000	Alexandria.....	5,000
H. Roth & Co.	6,000	Brerenth.....	5,000
A. Trommel & Co.	5,000	S'ferrida.....	2,000
Holworthy, Ellis & Co.	4,410	Buenos Ayres.....	1,000
Auguste Leuhl & Co.	4,410	Coolswaie.....	1,000
Krasche & Co.	1,000		
Rose & Knowles	1,000		
Sundry	7,000		
	302,755		302,755

Cotton mills,

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULI.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.			
		sellers.	buyers
18	Banco Commercial e Industrial.....	350 000	330 000
19	Construtor e Agricola.....	—	60 000
20	Credito Real da Carteira H.....	100 000	111 000
21	Lavradores.....	—	100 000
22	Mercantil de Santos.....	—	—
23	S. Paulo.....	140 000	132 000
24	União de S. Paulo.....	—	—
25	União de S. Carlos (all paid).....	—	230 000
26	do do (p 75%).....	—	100 000
27	União de S. Paulo (all paid).....	65 000	—
28	Santos.....	—	—
29	Cia Agua e Luz.....	—	—
30	Antarella.....	—	200 000
31	Argos Paulista.....	—	6 000
32	Fabril Paulista.....	—	—
33	Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro.....	—	—
34	Gaz de S. Paulo.....	—	—
35	Italo Paulista.....	—	—
36	Lupton.....	—	125 000
37	Mechanica.....	—	—
38	Methoramentos de Brotas.....	—	86 000
39	Ingenu (all paid).....	240 000	234 000
40	idem (at 30 days).....	—	—
41	Paulista.....	235 000	234 000
42	idem (at 30 days).....	—	—
43	Pogredir.....	—	35 000
44	Stupakoff.....	—	—
45	Telephonica.....	—	95 000
46	União Sportiva.....	100 000	70 000
47	Viação Paulista.....	10 000	3 000

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BUDAPEST, V.: -MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12.
BRAILA: -STRADA GOLESCI, 2.
ZURICH: -POSTSTRASSE, 14.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 13th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apalices).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	865,000— 870,000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000	830 000— 835 000
119,600	119,600	Bonds, 4%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 2,500 000
39,000,000	40,000,000	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%	1,000\$, 500	— 1,800 000
31,885,000	18,500,000	Do do 1899, 4%	1,000	— 1,835 000
Fca. 17,500,000	Fca. 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	Fca. 500	— 250 000
13,193,000	13,193,000	do do	1,000\$, 500\$, 200	860 000—
5,000,000	4,533,200	do do	Fca. 500	405 000— 410 000
Fca. 65,000,000	Fca. 45,542,000	do do	1,000	920 000—
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do	1,000	151 000— 153 000
600,000	600,000	do do	1,000	— 170 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	do do	1,000	—
25,000,000	22,459,600	do do	1,000	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	do do	1,000	—
550,000	550,000	do do	1,000	—
400,000	400,000	do do	1,000	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, Jan. 1900	205,000— 205,000
16,000,000	80,000	20,000	200	Commercio	200	3,120,000	6000, ditto 1900	190 000— 200 000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	do do	200	200	2400, Aug. 1892	— 12 000
10,000,000	80,000	77,255\$	200	Construtor do Brazil	200	1,645,000	2000, Jan. 1896	3 000— 5 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Mobil	200	2,750,000	12 1/2 ditto 1892	— 72 000— 79 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	853,079	12 1/2 ditto 1892	— 72 000— 79 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Depositos e Descontos	50	640,000	3500, ditto 1900	— 30 000— 45 000
4,000,000	30,000	all	200	Funcionarios Publicos	200	280,317	4500, July 1899	110 000— 120 000
9,110,000	45,550	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	484,551	6000, Jan. 1900	— 150 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio	200	230,000	10000, ditto 1900	175 500— 177 000
101,246,800	506,234	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	17,450,079	6500, ditto 1900	130 000—
20,000,000	100,000	56,000	200	Republica do Brazil	200	391,700	6500, ditto 1900	— 20 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio de Janeiro	200	7,571,450	9000, ditto 1900	245 000— 255 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	2,185,225	4500, ditto 1900	124 000— 127 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do do	200	6,000,000	12500, ditto 1900	— 190 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	200	308,550	10 1/2 ditto 1899	— 110 000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	1,141,521	12 1/2 ditto 1895	134 000— 138 000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	400,000	8 1/2 ditto 1900	—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	do do	200	300,000	12 1/2 ditto 1895	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	605,000	8 1/2 ditto 1895	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo	200	400,000	6 1/2 ditto 1899	—
10,341,610	—	—	—	Uniao de S. Paulo	200	400,000	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000	550,000	all	10	Leopoldina	10	51,958\$	2500 Feb. 1900	111,000—
5,000,000\$	500,000	100\$	10	Minas de S. Jeronymo	10	—	—	27 000— 30,000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Margal e Campos	200	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho	200	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	do do	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	3 000— 3 250
—	—	260,475	200	Oeste de Minas	200	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	200	Quilombo	200	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	do do	200	1,663,242	6 1/2 June, 92	11 000—
1,500,000	8,000	5,400	200	Uniao Sorocabana-Iatua	200	45,710	6500, Feb. 96	18 000— 20 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	S. Valentim	200	—	—	40 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucaia	200	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Tocantins e Araguaia	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	168,732	1550, July 91	155,000—
6,000,000	60,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos	200	60,979	3 000, May 1900	120 000— 195 000
700,000	7,000	all	200	Corcovado (and Hotel)	200	643,418\$	5 000, Jan. 92	150 000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	105,895\$	5 000, Feb. 99	— 110 000
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	S. Christovão	200	—	—	—
3,500,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Label	200	—	—	—
500,000	5,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	24,999	4 000, Feb. 1900	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima	200\$	350,000\$	1500, Jan. 1900	— 200,000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	25,000
3 000,000	15,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira	200	—	—	—
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. Jono da Barra e Campos	200	59,598	10 000, Feb. 1900	— 300 000
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	1,122,000\$	10500— Jan. 1900	179,000— 185,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	279,979	7 000— Aug. 96	115 000— 230 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anagem)	200	40,373	4 000— Feb. 1900	— 165 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial	200	150,000	12 000— ditto 1900	160 000— 200 000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carioca	200	744,927	10 000— ditto 1900	150 000— 170 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	284,000	10 000— ditto 1900	150 000— 170 000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	32,038	10 000— Feb. 1900	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Label	200	200,000	12 000— July 98	180 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	92,814	10 000— Feb. 1900	200 000— 215 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	28,277	10 000— Jan. 1900	130 000—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magnense	200	144,143	10 000— ditto 1900	— 210 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manoelina Fluminense	200	21,693	5 000— Mar. 96	— 170 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolitana	200	639,589	12 000— Jan. 1900	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	—	—	—
1,300,000	6,500	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	37,345	4 000— Jan. 1900	102 000—
450,000	2,250	all	200	S. Felix	200	38,394	— ditto 1900	— 150 000
350,000	1,750	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	—	—	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João	200	71,567	— ditto 99	— 150 000
2,600,000	13,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	—	—	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril	200	1,344,093	17 1/2—Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	300,000\$	1500, July 97	— 55,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	200	19,354	25 000, Jan. 1900	350,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonsucesso	200	200,000	1 000, ditto 99	40 000— 60 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Conhanga	200	360,374	3 000, ditto 1900	— 12 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Fidelidade	200	250,000	8 000, ditto 98	145 000— 40 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Garantia	200	400,000	1 000, ditto 1900	18 000— 0 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Geral	200	400,000	3 000, ditto 1900	70 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indenizadora	200	40,000	1 000, ditto 1900	—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Providencia	200	136,120	1 500, ditto 1900	17 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Tattersall Moreaux	50\$	42,375\$	1 500, Jan. 99	— 15,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	—	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Decas de Santos	200	2,237,379	40 000, Jan. 1900	305,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brasileira	200	1,457,3	10 1/2, Aug. 91	400 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Educadora	100	6,505,142	8 000, ditto 92	16 000— 16 500
23,500,000	117,500	23,500	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	100	53,729	4 000, Feb. 1900	— 120 000
2,000,000	10,000	2,000	100	Off. Paiz (newspaper)	100	45,577	10 000, Feb. 98	— 95 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil	50	1,547,629	13 000, ditto 1900	—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Matt. Larangeira (Paraguay tea)	200	300,000	9 1/2, May 1900	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Monhas Fluminense (flour mills)	100	300,000	13 000, ditto 1900	—
9,214,500	46,072	33,128	100	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society)	100	74,948	2 500, Feb. 92	— 19 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Tramway e Carruagem	200	400,000	5 000, July 99	— 85 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil	200	200,000	6 000, Dec. 99	— 150 000
600,000	3,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships)	200	209,987	— Jan. 1900	—

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